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political life. The most interesting part of the work is that which treats of modern continental political activity, containing a good deal of matter that is not elsewhere easily accessible in English. This comprises a description of the governmental development of France, Germany, and Switzerland, together with the dual monarchies of Austria, Hungary, Sweden, Norway. The description of the political institutions of England and the United States occupies about one-third of the book; the chapter on the government of the United States has been reprinted for the use of schools. The concluding chapters deal with the subject of law, its nature and its development, and the functions and ends of government.

THE CONSTITUTION OF CANADA. By J. E. C. MUNRO, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Professor of Law, Owens College, Victoria University. Pp. XXXVI and 356. Cambridge: University Press, 1889.

Some years ago Prof. Munro began to collect materials for a survey of the legal aspects of the Imperial Constitution, but his purpose as regards the constitutions of Great Britain and Ireland was anticipated by the publication of Sir William Anson's great work on the "Law and Custom of the Constitution," and Prof. Munro therefore restricted himself to the constitutions of the colonies. He intends to make a general survey, examining each in detail. Canada has been selected for treatment first, not merely because a special interest has of recent years been taken in its constitution, but for the further reason that some recent Canadian statutes have given a completeness to the Dominion system it did not previously possess.

The introductory chapter deals in a general way with the character of the Canadian constitution and the present status of the Dominion government. Then follows a brief sketch of the constitutional history of the provinces and a chapter on the legal rules and customs that form the "Constitutional Law and Custom" of Canada. Since the

legislative powers of the Dominion cannot be understood without reference to the powers of the provinces, Prof. Munro has begun his survey of the constitution by working upward from the local institutions to the central government. Seven chapters are devoted to the constitution of the provinces: these are the organization of the provincial legislatures; the character of the provincial assemblies and legislative councils; method of legislation in the provinces; the position of the lieutenant-governor; the nature of the provincial administrative system, and the judicial machinery of the provinces. An analysis of the Dominion government takes up seven more chapters dealing with Parliament, the House of Commons and the Senate; the scope and activity of Dominion legislation; the office and duties of the governor-general; the administrative efficiency of the Dominion government, and the organization of the Canadian judicial system. Chapter XIX considers the division of legislative powers between the Dominion and provincial governments. Here we have discussed the scheme of division, the principle of interpretation, and the grouping of the various forms under definite heads. The concluding chapters are on the Dominion control of the provinces, in the way of limiting legislation by the veto of the governor-general, and control of provincial administration. The chapter on imperial control of the Dominion deals with the limitation on the Dominion power of legislation and the power of concurrent legislation, together with the power of the Crown over Provincial and Dominion bills.

INDIVIDUALISM: A SYSTEM OF POLITICS. By WORDSWORTH DONISTHORPE, Barrister-at-law. Author of "Principles of Plutology," etc. London: Macmillan & Co. 1889. Pp. I-X and 393.

This book takes the view that the doctrines of socialism which are growing in popularity are the chief danger in the way of social progress. Mr. Donisthorpe aims at a presentation of some of the practical bearings of individualism